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Pakistan Plans Protest to U. S. If Plane Flew From Peshawar

Foreign Secretary Denies Knowledge of Craft Downed by Soviet

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 8—Pakistan plans to lodge a strong protest with the United States if it is confirmed that the American plane shot down by the Soviet Union May 1 stopped over in Peshawar, which is just south of the Soviet border.

In a brief statement here today Mohammed Ikramullah, Pakistani Foreign Secretary, said his country had no information that the aircraft stayed in Peshawar, which is just south of the Soviet border.

In describing the shooting down of the plane and the capture of the pilot Francis G. Powers, Premier Khrushchev said the pilot had stayed at Peshawar for three days before taking off to probe anti-Soviet military installations. Mr. Khrushchev said Mr. Powers had flown from Turkey to Peshawar and had planned to land in Norway.

Inquiry Is Planned

If the allegation is found to be true after an inquiry by the Pakistani Government, Mr. Ikramullah said, a strong protest will be lodged with the United States "to insure that such a thing does not happen again."

He said no country had control over the movements of foreign aircraft after they had left its territory.

"Anyway, the violation of our air space is not a new phenomenon," he added. "In the recent past it has on several occasions been violated from the north."

Mr. Ikramullah is in London for a summit conference.

He said his country had suspended their intention to be used as military bases for now, while the Soviet Union plays with fire.

Turkey Denies Acquiescence

ANKARA, Turkey, May 8—The Turkish Government disclaimed tonight any responsibility for the invasion of Soviet airspace by the United States plane.



Mohammed Ikramullah

A pointed statement by the Foreign Minister said that Turkey "has not given any permission to any American plane to fly over Soviet territory for observation or any other reason."

United States officials said originally that the plane had been flying a mission in Turkey from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization base at Adana.

The Turkish statement was issued at the end of a full day of conferences among Cabinet Ministers over Premier Khrushchev's announcement that a high-flying American plane had been shot down May 1 over the Soviet Union and that the pilot, Francis G. Powers, was being held on spy charges.

The statement represented a

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strong effort by the Government to dissociate itself from the incident at a time when relaxation of the "cold war" is a keynote of its foreign policy. The Government has shown signs recently of wanting to promote a "good neighbor policy" with its old enemy, the Soviet Union.

The Foreign Ministry said Turkey could be responsible only for the flight of her own planes. At the same time, it said, the Government cannot

stop planes of other countries from passing over the border. The statement read:

"The Turkish Government has not given any permission to any American plane to fly over Soviet territory for observation or any other reason. It is known that no such plane has crossed the border to go to Soviet Russia. Soviet authorities have not contradicted this.

"It is certain that Turkey can only be responsible for its own planes outside its own air space. Even if such a plane has passed beyond its border its passage could not in any way be Turkey's."

Turkish newspapers that survived recent closures displayed the Khrushchev charges as the main news of the day. Most carried pictures of the pilot. However, there was no editorial comment.

Some Turks hold that the air base at Adana is really a Turkish base with "certain facilities" offered to the United States Air Force as an instrument of an allied Government in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

However, the base is operated exclusively by the United States Air Force.

The reaction most commonly expressed in political circles was that the incident was "regrettable," coming on the eve of the summit meeting beginning May 16 in Paris.

The Turkish position of favoring all possible progress toward easing the "cold war," at the summit conference was strongly emphasized by Foreign Minister Fatin Rustu Zorlu at last week's NATO conference in Istanbul.

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